

sent rates of duties, to raise the fifty-two million dollars estimated by the honorable Senator from Virginia from the customs, we must import two hundred and seventy-two million dollars of dutiable merchandise, which will be ten million dollars more than we ever imported.

In the face of these facts, the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that—
“The revival of business, which cannot be longer delayed, will, I am confident, insure, through the present tariff, a sufficient revenue for the support of the Government in ordinary times.”

Well, sir, having expended thirty-eight million dollars this year more than the receipts, having next year to provide several more millions beyond the receipts, to meet the wants of the Government now, hurrying on with no prospect during the present Administration of the receipts paying the expenditures, the Secretary repeats, in this letter of the 10th of May, the doctrine laid down in his annual report, that we should have no revision of the tariff at the present time. Sir, I see no wisdom in this policy—the country will see no wisdom in a policy that imposes upon the Government the necessity of increasing permanent national debts to meet the wants of the Treasury.

In this condition of the country, what should statesmen do? The Administration should come here and propose to increase our receipts, to raise our revenue fifteen million dollars, or it should come here with specific and detailed propositions to reduce the expenditures of the Government by the amount of fifteen million dollars. I think wise statesmen would come with both propositions. I think that, if we had men at the head of affairs who adhered to the old republican doctrine that in time of peace the expenditures should be kept within the receipts, we should not incur a permanent national debt to pay the ordinary and current expenses of the Government. I think we should have had here, weeks ago, a proposition to increase the revenue by revising the Tariff, and a detailed and specific proposition to reduce the expenditures of this Government ten, fifteen, or twenty million dollars. I have no doubt that this Government can be well administered for \$50,000,000 annually. But, Sir, instead of coming here with a proposition to increase the revenue to meet the ordinary and current expenses of the Government, we have the declaration, repeated in three reports by the Secretary of the Treasury, sustained by the President, and in both Houses of Congress, that we must not revise a Tariff under which we cannot, by any possibility, raise \$50,000,000 for the next year, when we want \$100,000,000 to meet the necessities of the Government. This is trifling with the interests of the nation, and should meet the stern rebuke of the American people. The Tariff gives you only about nineteen per cent, and you cannot have more than two hundred and fifty millions of dutiable imports next year. Under the present tariff, unless we have an unnatural expansion of bank papers again, unless we have an era of speculation that is to end in bankruptcy, there is no probability that, for the next two or three years, we can raise more than fifty millions from the customs; and yet we are told, most emphatically, that this tariff must not be revised.

In this report of the Secretary of the Treasury we have an abundance of talk about “retrenchment and reform.” It is all talk—mere phrases—words, words, words. Will any Senator tell me what single proposition has been made, under this administration, toward “retrenchment and reform” in the expenditures of the Government? The Secretary of the Treasury is spending nearly one million and a half dollars more money to collect the revenue than was spent by the Administration of Mr. Fillmore. He spent \$2,000,000 in the collection of the revenue on the Atlantic coast. The present Secretary spends \$3,300,000 on the Atlantic coast alone, and employs six hundred more men than were employed by Mr. Corwin, and he asks us to take off the limitation of law and to increase the expenditures of that Department \$1,000,000 annually, beyond the limitations of the law. The Secretary of War pressed upon us the raising of five additional regiments, at an annual cost of \$5,000,000, which Congress, in its wisdom, voted down. The Secretary of the Navy wanted ten sloops, at an expense of two and a half or three million of dollars annually; and I am told that now, under the cry that is got up of British aggressions in a Gulf, twenty or thirty war vessels are talked of—and here, by the way, I must say that the head of the State Department, in his correspondence, talks very mildly about these aggressions, especially when we take into consideration the warlike speeches we used to hear from him on this floor.

Congress has already saved eight or ten million dollars by refusing to grant the extravagant demands of the Executive Departments, and more may be saved. Sir, there is no proposition to reduce expenditures, unless it be by defeating all private claim bills. Everywhere, in every department, we are pressed to increase the expenditures rather than to reduce them; and I am surprised that when you have borrowed \$20,000,000 to carry us through this year—when you have exhausted it, and now ask \$15,000,000 for the first half of the next year—the Chairman of the Committee on Finance should, in a bill of this character, propose to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint two additional officers. There is a section in this bill to create two additional officers, although the Government has spent this year \$38,000,000 more than its receipts, and will have a deficit next year of \$45,000,000, if it redeems its treasury notes. It is proposed to increase the strength of the Treasury Department. I venture to say that the force employed in the several departments can be reduced one-third, and the public will not suffer by it. There are men employed in these departments who are absent, some of them, for months at a time.

There are men employed in these departments allowed to traverse the country for weeks on electioneering tours—men who are allowed and encouraged, ay, compelled to get up clubs for the circulation of political speeches and documents; to organize, in the city of Washington, political committees, to the neglect of public business. The Chairman of the Committee on Finance, whom we so often hear advocating economy—and I will do him the justice to say that I think he does it with a great deal of sincerity—proposes to add two to the number of clerks in the Treasury Department. Sir, they are not wanted; there is strength enough now in that department, and to spare. Not only that, but here is an appropriation of \$20,000 to make the bonds on which we are to get this money. I believe \$2,000 will more than pay all that is necessary to prepare the papers to borrow the money upon. Here is another economical proposition from the Administration which prates so often and so much about “retrenchment and reform.” Some favorite is to be rewarded, or perhaps the brother or friend of a member who voted for Lecompton is to be provided for by this appropriation.

Mr. Hunter—the Senator from Massachusetts will find that it has been usual, in the Loan bills, to add these clerks on account of the extra duties they entail; and there is generally such an appropriation, in order to carry out the expenses of the loan. He will find that in the Loan bill of 1848, I think. Mr. Wilson—Perhaps it has been usual, but that does not prove the necessity of it now, and to this amount. Formerly, such bills came for great purposes—to defend the country, or to provide means to pay the debts incurred in defence of the country in time of war. This bill comes here at a time when we ought to enter upon a general system of reduction in the expenditures of the Government; and I believe we have abundant force in that Department to do all that is necessary to borrow these \$15,000,000. The labor that will be imposed, the additional labor that will be required in that Department, can be easily and readily furnished in the Department. I shall move to strike out this section, and I move to amend the other section by reducing the amount therein appropriated from \$20,000 to \$2,000. In giving the Secretary of the Treasury these \$15,000,000 for the first two quarters of the next fiscal year, let us tell him, in language not to be mistaken, that we expect him and his corps of clerks to take care of the matter, to perform the additional labor, and that we will not add to the Department any additional force whatever. Let us tell him, also, that we, the representatives of the people, will not permit him to expend on any favorites \$20,000 for engraving and paper.

I therefore move to strike out the fifth section, which is in these words: “Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint in the office of the Register of the Treasury, an additional clerk of the third class, at a salary of \$1,600 per annum, and an additional clerk of the same class and salary in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.”

I also move to amend the sixth section, by striking out “\$20,000” and inserting “\$2,000,” so that the section shall read:

“Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, to defray the expenses of engraving and printing certificates of such stock, and other expenses incident to the execution of this act, the sum of \$2,000 is hereby appropriated: Provided, That no compensation shall be allowed for any service performed under this act, to any officer whose salary is established by law.”

Later from Utah.
St. Louis, June 3.—A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 1st, says that intelligence from Camp Scott to the 6th May had been received at the Fort on that day.

Two Mormons from the city came into the camp, having despatches from Gov. Cummings for Secretary Cass. The troops expected to move towards the Valley by the end of May.

Nothing was known in the camp at that date of any proceeding within the city. The foregoing came by mail from the Fort. The expressmen who brought it, supplied the following particulars:

They left Laramie on the 18th. At Kearney the commanding officers directed him to inform Col. Monroe that he had information that Gov. Cummings had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons were in arms and determined to resist the army to the last, and requesting Col. Monroe to push on as speedily as possible.

This information was received at Kearney through a mail brought by this messenger, to whom it was communicated verbally, for lack of time.

Col. Hoffman's command was met 70 miles beyond Laramie. He had encountered snow three feet deep, and lost many animals. All the streams were very high.

The Peace Commissioners had passed Laramie, and were obliged to swim the Platte at the latter post.

It was reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on mule meat. No official intelligence was received at the Fort, but the authority for the foregoing was considered unquestionable.

Later from Kansas.
St. Louis, June 8.—Leavenworth despatches of the 4th inst. say that the movement of the columns of troops yet to depart for Utah, is postponed on account of the extreme inclemency of the weather.

The Leavenworth Times, of the morning of the 4th, announced the intention of Judge Lecompte to vacate his seat on the bench.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

—DOWAGIAC—
Thursday Morning, June 10th, 1858.

Senator Wilson's Speech.
We invite the attention of every candid, sober, self-thinking man to the very able speech of Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass., which we publish in our columns to-day. It is an able exposition of the startling condition of our National Finances, and should be read by every voter in the country.

The present Administration promises to be the most reckless and extravagant of any Administration since the formation of the government. Mr. Buchanan requires \$45,000,000 over and above the entire revenue of the country to carry on the government for one year, and this, too, in a time of profound peace. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 will be required to meet the expenditures of the Administration during the present year, and the entire revenue is estimated at \$55,000,000, thus leaving a deficit of \$45,000,000 to be made up in some way. And where is this vast amount of money coming from? The present Administration will not recommend or sanction any modification of the tariff, and hence the only way of raising the money will be to borrow it, and then tax the people to pay the debt. This immense debt will hang over and curse the country for years.

We hope the people will examine this matter for themselves. Senator Wilson has here given the facts, and backed them up by figures. Read them and ponder them well, and see if you can sanction the retrograde course the country is now pursuing under the present weak and incompetent Administration.

The Democratic Doctrine Now.

The incessant disposition or necessity, we hardly know which, of the Democratic party to change, modify and remodel its opinions and positions upon the slavery question, has almost ceased to be a matter of surprise to the people, though there is an occasional change in the programme of sufficient interest and importance to elicit the attention of the admirers of slight of hand performers, and “ground and lofty tumbling.” For the past ten years, the party have been engaged in quieting agitation and settling the slavery question, and could the reader peruse a file of any Democratic newspaper he would be hugely amused at the great number of settlements it has made, and the quaint and wonderful manner in which they have been effected. In the first attempt they resorted to a principle of diffusion as the easy and sure solution; then came the celebrated Compromise measures; this was followed by the “finality” resolutions of Congress; then the legitimate fruits of “finality,” to-wit: the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; now squatter sovereignty was inaugurated as the par excellence of political maneuvering; following this was the Lecompton swindle, and Senator Douglas's modified popular sovereignty; and now comes another phase, we do not know what they do call it.

From a late number of the Detroit Free Press, the leading Democratic organ of this State; a paper which has followed the party through all of its winding and twisting way, and more too, we clip the following paragraph, illustrating the present position of that party upon the slavery question. Speaking of the present state of Kansas, the Free Press says:

“The Territory, so long as it remains a Territory, will be a Slave Territory, if anybody chooses to hold slaves there. The State admitted with the Lecompton constitution will be nothing more. But admitted, the people may proceed at once to abolish the right to hold slaves by amendment of the constitution. Until admitted the people cannot abolish this right.”

Departed shade of squatter sovereignty! To this complexion has it come at last. The language is clear, explicit and distinct, and goes the full length for southern proslaveryism. A Territory must be a slave territory if anybody, a single individual even, chooses to hold slaves there though every other citizen is opposed to it. The doctrine of the power of the people to exclude slavery from the territories, by any means and under all circumstances, is given up—fairly discarded. Only a few weeks ago the Free Press was rampant in its advocacy of the doctrine that the people of the territories possessed the right to determine their own institutions in their own way. Now it says “until admitted as a State the people cannot abolish this right”—the right to hold slaves in any or all the territories of the Union. It is in fact echoing the declaration of Mr. Buchanan that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the owner of slaves the same rights and privileges that the common law guarantees to the owners of other property. It endorses his atrocious sentiment that “Kansas is to-day as much a slave State under the Constitution, as South Carolina or Georgia.” What a magnificent principle! What beautiful “Democracy.”

What do the honest Democrats of 1858 think of this new doctrine? Where now is that little stump speech in the Nebraska bill which declared its true intent and meaning to be “not to legislate slavery into any territory or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way,” upon which they relied with so much confident assurance? Alas for those “honest Democrats!” Slavery is now a right under the Constitution! Alas for “Popular Sovereignty,” the people have no power until admitted into the Union, to enforce their anti-slavery sentiments. The good old Democratic principle used to be different; its platform and policy said, “Freedom is the common law of the Territories; Slavery cannot exist without the sanction of positive law. There can be no Slavery in the Territory of Kansas unless the people choose to have it, and provide for it by law. If a slave is taken to any Territory in which there are no laws sanctioning the right of slave property, that slave becomes a free man upon placing his foot upon the soil. Let the people regulate their own affairs in their own way.” Such was the voice of its press, of its orators, of its leaders. But now the tune is changed and the black platform of South Carolina nullifiers, of Mississippi and Georgia Disunionists and Virginia propagandists has taken its place. Slavery exists wherever the Constitution is carried, and its highest and only function is to increase the area of human bondage, and extend a protecting Aegis over the piratical and inhuman traffic in the flesh and blood of the bodies of helpless men, women and children. This is “Democracy” now.

The Difficulty with England.

The war spirit seems still to prevail to quite an extent at Washington, although the latest intelligence from that quarter indicates a trifling subsidence of the feeling. In the meantime accounts from the Gulf daily bring the intelligence of cases where our vessels are stopped, and compelled to submit to being boarded by British officers, and allowing these gentlemen to overhaul their papers. These officers allege in every instance that they have orders from their government to act as they are now doing. No satisfactory reasons, however, have as yet been given by the British government for this outrageous conduct on their part. We trust that our government will firmly assert its rights, and demand prompt redress for these gross insults to the American flag. We hope, however, to learn that these acts have not been committed under the authority of the Cabinet of Queen Victoria, and that full reparation may be obtained without a resort to arms.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in remarking upon the probable origin of the difficulty, suggests, that some time ago, Mr. Buchanan requested the transfer of the British fleet from the coast of Africa to the vicinity of Cuba, which was complied with, but without a change of orders. As there is no commerce of any account on the coast of Africa, under the American flag, except the slave trade, there all ships are stopped bearing that flag. The same thing would of course occur, without a change of orders, on the coast of Cuba, and a most serious annoyance and injury to commerce would result.

Upon the above suggestion, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune remarks: “This explanation accounts for the commission of the outrages, but does not justify, and it hardly palliates the conduct of Great Britain. The dignity of the country and the rights of our commerce must be vindicated, at any cost or peril, but this trouble has manifestly come upon us from the complexity of the government with the prostitution of its flag. If we did not send Pro-Slavery officers to the African squadron with lukewarm orders, and if we had not a party at home clamoring for the revival of the odious commerce, we should not hear of American Slavery, or of foreigners daring to desecrate the national colors as a cover to their business. I know it to be a fact that the Southern naval officers on the African station are favorable to the slave trade, and I lately saw a letter from one of them, rejoicing that the French were re-opening it, under the name of the ‘Apprentice System.’”

The Supreme Court rendered a decision on the matter of the claim of the Circuit Judges for back pay on Monday morning last. The decision was unanimous against the legality of the claim, Chief Justice Martin not sitting in the case, being interested. The decision was an able one, and one which will doubtless accord with the views of the people, as their pockets would have been taxed to have paid this claim had it been allowed.

A slight difficulty occurred last week in Congress, between Messrs. Harris, of Ill., and Hughes, of Ind., growing out of language used in the debate on the Minnesota election case. Mr. Harris was challenged to fight a duel, which was promptly accepted. The matter has been amicably adjusted, however, through the intercession of friends.

New Hampshire U. S. Senator.
Concord, June 8.—The Republican Senators in caucus last night resolved to adhere to the rule of rotation in office, which is adverse to the re-election of Hon. John P. Hale. The indications are favorable for the election of Mr. Edwards, of Keene, to the Senatorship.

A Vigilance Committee in New Orleans.

For some days past, our exchanges contain the intelligence of a serious disturbance in New Orleans, and the appointment of a Vigilance Committee. The announcement of such a thing as the appointment of a Vigilance Committee in a city like New Orleans, that annually pays millions of dollars to sustain a police force, to preserve order, is, to say the least, rather startling. It appears from the telegraph dispatches, that the municipal authorities—the police force—consists of a gang of ruffians and desperadoes, who participate in crime and disorder, instead of suppressing it; and the people have at last risen and taken the reins into their own hands, with the intention of administering the laws so as to keep order, and as a means of self protection. The latest accounts brings the intelligence that the city is in a state of intense excitement; that the Vigilance Committee had erected barricades, and was still fortifying its position, and momentarily expected a battle; that Lafayette Square was in possession of the mob, where they had cannon loaded with grape, commanding all approaches to the square.

It is also reported that the Mayor has surrendered to the Vigilance authorities, and that he has issued a proclamation revoking the powers of the Recorders to appoint special police, but who refuse to give up their authority, and have appointed some eight hundred special police, among whom are some of the worst men in the city, and they have arrested several men known to belong to the Vigilance Committee. Samuel H. Kennedy, commission merchant, was acting as Mayor, under the authority of the Committee. The reports say that Randall Hunt and other distinguished citizens had been ordered to leave the city, or remain at their peril. On the 5th an editor of the Picayune was arrested for being drunk and disorderly. Monday two reporters were arrested by the special police, as dangerous characters, but were discharged on parole. It was confidently asserted that no election would take place on Monday, the 7th, and rumor had it that the Sheriff had seized the ballot boxes. It was thought that some five or six of the leaders of the mob would be executed.

On Saturday evening during the confusion of an attack on the barricades, there were four of the Committee's forces killed and twelve wounded by the accidental discharge of a cannon.

There is no telling where the disturbance will end, as affairs go on from bad to worse daily. But we believe, with the Buffalo Commercial, that this revolutionary and extraordinary proceeding, is a matter of sad omen for our country. If it is uncalculated for a wanton overthrow of the civil powers, by violent men, it is deeply to be regretted; but if it is a step justified by the escape of criminals from justice, the failure of the municipal authorities to maintain order, or of courts to enforce the punishment of offenders, then it is much more an occurrence suggestive of deep evils in the body politic.

LATER.—Since the above was in type, the telegraph brings the intelligence that quiet was partially restored by the election of Gerard Stith, American, to the Mayorship of the city. Mr. Stith was one of the City Recorders, who fought the Vigilance Committee from the commencement. It is said that the Committee has been disbanded, and that writs have been issued for the arrest of the leaders on a charge of high treason. The dispatches are to the 8th inst., as follows:

New Orleans, June 8.—Gerard Stith, American candidate, has 290 majority. Many of the principal names on his ticket are defeated. City quiet. The Vigilance camp broke up last night, disbanded, but not disorganized. They say they are ready to carry out their principles at any moment. The municipal authorities are engaged in arresting all concerned in the Vigilance movement. Writs are issued for the arrest of the leaders on charge of high treason.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Committee have called a Convention of the Democracy, to be held in the City of Detroit on the 2d day of September next. Each county is allowed two delegates for each representative in the State Legislature, and one delegate is allowed to each unorganized county. The call appears in the Free Press.

A slight difficulty occurred last week in Congress, between Messrs. Harris, of Ill., and Hughes, of Ind., growing out of language used in the debate on the Minnesota election case. Mr. Harris was challenged to fight a duel, which was promptly accepted. The matter has been amicably adjusted, however, through the intercession of friends.

New Hampshire U. S. Senator.
Concord, June 8.—The Republican Senators in caucus last night resolved to adhere to the rule of rotation in office, which is adverse to the re-election of Hon. John P. Hale. The indications are favorable for the election of Mr. Edwards, of Keene, to the Senatorship.

The News from Utah.

The news received from day to day from this Territory is very conflicting. It will be seen from the news which we publish in another column that it is reported that Gov. Cummings had been driven from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons were in arms and determined to fight the United States troops.

It will also be seen that the Peace Commissioners sent out by the government have passed Fort Laramie, and are still pushing on for their place of destination.

The Washington correspondence of the Post says the Secretary of War has despatches from Col. Johnson confirming the report that Gov. Cummings has been driven out of Salt Lake City.

The N. Y. Tribune also says the report that Gov. Cummings has been expelled from Salt Lake City, is confirmed by Government dispatches from Fort Leavenworth. It is thought in the Army, and by the War Department, that the war, so far from being over, is about to begin. Time will show.

The St. Louis Democrat received a dispatch on the 5th, dated Fort Leavenworth June 3d, as follows: “Wm. Crossman arrived here last night from Fort Laramie, and states that Captain Marcy's train had been cut off by the Mormons.”

The following news was telegraphed from St. Louis under date of the 5th, which seems entirely to contradict the news above referred to:—
The Republican learns from a gentleman who left Leavenworth on the 3d, and who read all the letters from Camp Scott to May 6th, that the news of Gov. Cummings being driven from Salt Lake City is discredited. Letters from Camp Scott of latest date mentions no such event, and nothing was known there of what had transpired in the city, there being no official intercourse between Gov. Cummings and Col. Johnston.

THE WOOL MARKET.—But very little has as yet been said in regard to this important product of our country. Eastern market reporters seem to talk in a very indefinite and unsatisfactory tone. The marketing time for wool is now near at hand, and everybody seems anxious to know about what the probable price will be. There is still a large surplus in the market. Owing to the financial crisis through which the country has just passed, but little comparatively, has been done in the manufacturing line. Hence, we think that the coming crop will largely increase the surplus, and tend to bring the prices down. We clip the following from the Ohio Cultivator:

“Wool buyers approach their work very cautiously, and prices will open eight or ten cents lower than the ruling rates last year. Many of the manufacturers need to lay on time, on account of the difficulty of negotiating their paper in banks for cash, as formerly.”

The Michigan Farmer thinks that the clip this year will be much smaller than it was last season, and gives the following reasons: “In the first place the clip of last year was not taken from the sheep in a large portion of the north-west, until it was nearly three weeks to a month later than usual, so that the actual growth of wool would be depreciated nearly 10 per cent. In the next place, neither the season of last summer nor the past winter has been such as to promote a good growth of wool, and again good sheep have been wanted by the butchers, and have been in better demand than cattle, the supply being less, showing that the number of sheep had not largely increased.”

But all accounts agree, however, in the opinion that for immediate uses, low prices must be accepted by those who are obliged or determined to sell as soon as the clip is off the sheep's back. There is at this time such a combination of circumstances to fix the prices lower, in fact, than they should be, that the farmers must endeavor to be prepared for it. The following are the rates at Boston and New York, as quoted in the Michigan Farmer:

	Boston.	New York.
American Saxon, 44@46	45@46	
Full blood Merino, 33@36	33@37	
Half and 3/4 blood, 30@32	30@33	
Quarter blood, 23@28	24@30	

Desperate Battle in Northern Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—We have received later intelligence from Texas, by which we learn of a desperate battle that was fought in the northern part of the State, between the Rangers, under Capt. Ford, and a large body of Comanche Indians. The fight was a running one of six miles, and resulted in the defeat of the Indians, seventy-six of whom were killed, several wounded, and several horses were also captured by whites. Capt. Ford's loss was only two killed and two wounded; one of the killed was a white, and the other an Indian who fought under Ford.

Affairs in the Gulf.

BOSTON, June 7.—The brig Helen Jane, Truxillo, and Schr. Citizen from San Domingo, arrived here yesterday, report having been boarded by boats from British war vessels in the Gulf, but received civil treatment.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The brig Abram arrived from Savanillo, reports having been boarded by a boat from the Styx and papers overhauled, but treated politely.

The Bark Tanard, from Havana, was boarded off that harbor by a boat from a Spanish war steamer, but was treated civilly.

News and Other Paragraphs.

Ripe cherries have made their appearance in New York.

The Legislature of Minnesota met at St. Paul on the 3d inst.

The number of prisoners confined in the Oakland Co. jail since Nov. 25th, is 63.

The gold lately discovered in such abundance in Iowa, is now said to be pyrites of iron.

MINNESOTA SENATORS.—General Shields' term expires in March next, and Senator Rice's in 1863.

The Gore Bank, Canada, has declared dividend No. 40 of 34 per cent, for the half year ending the 30th.

Governor Haile, of N. H. delivered his annual message to the Legislature of that State on Thursday last.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Co., are erecting a line of Telegraph along their road.

HOOPS!—An establishment in Attleborough, Mass., consumes two tons of steel each week in the manufacture of ladies' hoops.

It is said on pretty good authority, that the President intends making a tour to the West during the recess of Congress.

Billy Bowlegs and his whole party, consisting of 166 persons, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th ult., on their way to the Indian Territory.

The hog cholera has made its appearance in Warren county, Ohio, and is committing wholesale ravages upon the stock.

Col. Benton, in speaking of Congressional matters, says he never “paired off” but once in his life, and that was with a young woman.

The inability of a wife to make bread has been declared sufficient ground for divorce, by a county agricultural society of Iowa.

A Mrs. Cain, of Leavenworth, Kansas, hung herself the morning after her marriage. Probably she found that her husband was a Lecompton man.

Hon. Patrick Marantette, of Mendon, St. Josephs county, owns the largest and best field of wheat, it is said, in the county. The field contains 100 acres.

A Republican Convention was held at Columbus, Nebraska Territory, on the 20th ult., for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend the Territorial Convention, and for the appointment of a Republican Central Committee.

The people of Berlin, Tonia county, caution the public against a Millerite preacher named Frisby, who is preaching about the State. He is said to be a good speaker, and a libertine. He says he lives near Battle Creek.

A Kansas correspondent of the N. Y. Eve. Post states that Gov. Denver remarked during the late meeting of the Board of Commissioners that it was his intention shortly to resign the Governorship of Kansas.

TERIBLE SUICIDE.—A poverty-stricken Englishman, on Tuesday of last week, threw himself in front of the locomotive on the New York and New Haven road, and was killed instantly. His body was not identified.

Jack Powers, of California, lately made a match to ride against time—150 miles in 8 hours, he having the privilege of changing horses as many times as he wished. The feat was accomplished, very easily, in 6 h. 43 m. and 31 s.

At last accounts the Ocean Telegraph Cable was nearly all shipped, and one of the Company's vessels was about starting for the purpose of experimenting in deep water, with some of the condemned cable. The trial to lay down the main cable takes place this month.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., have adopted a resolution, requiring the Principals of the Public Schools to read the Declaration of Independence to the Pupils under their charge, on the evening of day preceding the coming Fourth of July.

AN INDIAN REPUBLIC.—The Hazelwood Republic is the name of a society of Dakota Indians in Minnesota, who have adopted civilized manners, and who are under the instruction of the Revs. S. R. Riggs and T. S. Williamson. It was by members of this society that Miss Gardner was rescued last spring.

STUMP-TAIL MILK IN CINCINNATI.—The Gazette has been looking after the swill-milk business in Cincinnati, and finds that it is carried on extensively. The swill-milk establishment in the city and vicinity contain 538 cows, producing 1,250 gallons of milk per day, which is sold to consumers.

Gen. Henderson, Senator from Texas, died at Washington on the 5th inst. Gen. H. was born in Lincoln co., N. C., in March 1808. He removed to Texas at the time of the invasion of Texas by the Mexican Government, and took an active part in her struggle for liberty. He held many offices under the Texan Government, and was the first Governor elected by the people of that State.